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### THE SEAL FISHERY AFFAIR. THE BIG BRITISH STRIKE.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

FEW MORE SPEECHES FOR RATIFYING THE ARBITRATION TREATY-A SIGNIFICANT EDI-TORIAL IN "THE LONDON TIMES."

ngton, March 14.-Little additional progthe seal fishery arbitration treaty or the renewal figure at 350,000. Owing to the closing down of of last year's arrangements for a close scaling other industries because of the strike, fully 200,000 bury to the President's announcement, through of work. Mr. Wharton, that this country considered the revival of last year's modus vivendi a matter of obligation on the part of Great Britain and a London, no further step could be taken here either by the President or by the Senate. The resame work in a few days the potteries will be Senate Committee on Foreign Relations still has the arbitration treaty under consideration, not of work. having reported it back yet for action.

The Bearing Sea controversy came again before the Senate late this afternoon, however, through the receipt from the White House of a message inclosing further information as to the extent of the ravages among the seal herds committed by the open sea hunters. The Senate had asked for some official statement as to the havce done by pelagic scaling, and the President transmitted besides the reports from various agents of the United States sent to the seal islands in the last few years, extracts from the joint report of the English and American Commissioners who visited the Pribyloff Islands last summer and finished their labors by a succession of sittings in this city. Though the joint statement of the four experts is barren and inconclusive as to almost all the points discussed, there was a definite agreement on the one fact that the seal herd had been noticeably depleted in the last few seasons by the hand of man, this depletion being charged wholly to the wanton methods of

The Senate ordered the report of the joint commission read, some interest having been exhibited in the contents of the paper, which, though really brief in substance and 'practically valueless as an aid to arbitration, has been withheld from publication to be presented confidentially at the first meeting of the board of arbitrators. Other decuments were read bearing upon the wasteful and barbarous results of pelagic sealing; and another discussion of the general phases of the Behring Sea difficulty, similar in character to those of last Tuesday and Wednesday, was afterward engaged in. Senators Sherman, Butler, Morgan, Platt and White all made speeches, the generadrift of the talk being in the direction of ratifying the treaty, but at the same time asserting tect the seal herds, and to enforce without question a suspension of poaching while the property right of this country in the seals was being defined and established. A good deal of last week's talk, it was found, had been based on more or less inaccurate knowledge of the conditions of scaling in Alaskan waters, and there was a general disposition shown to go on with the consideration of the treaty with entire deliberateness and without excitement. The reports were finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The latest issue of "The London Times" re-

ceived here, that of March 2, contains an editorial on the Behring Sca controversy, in which it s appounced that there need be no hurry about sgning the arbitration treaty; because the modus rivendi will have to be renewed, in any event, for This expression of opinion taken with many others received here, is regarded as indicating pretty plainly that public sentiment in England, as far as it is concerned at all about the scaling dispute, has looked all along upon a renewal of the close season agreement as a matter of course, and that it will scarcely sustain Lord Sansbury now in his proposed the seal herds to indiscriminate and wanto saughter by Canadian and other poschers. The evidence that such a feeling exists or has existed up to March 2, in England gives some confi-dence of the successful revival of the modus

dence of the successful revival of the moons vivendi of 1891.

Senator Sherman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs (or Relations), was at the White House this morning and had a conference with the President and the Attorney-General in regard to the Behring Sea arbitration treaty new awaiting the action of the Senate. It is understood that the question considered was as to the advisability of acting on the treaty, pending a settlement of the question of the renewal of last year's modus vivendi. Later in the day General J. W. Foster and E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, had an interview with the President on the Behring Sea affair.

ACTIVITY AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

San Francisco, March 14.—The activity that prevailed at the Marc Island Navy Yard during the discussion of the Chillan affair has been revived, it is said, by reason of the Behring Sen controversy, and every fuposes sending north immediately all the available naval vessels on the Pacific Coast Station. Pending the final settlement of the Chillan question, the Government yard, and the steam engineering department had been worked night and day. The same state exists at this time. The machinists are doing double-time on the Ranger, and the Albatross is ready to go as soon as the orders are received. This afternoon the Charleston left the yard. She will remain here for a few days. Not only can the Ranger, Charleston, Albatross and the Rush be despatched to Behring Sea on short noice, but the Baltimore also could be sent there should her services be needed.

# IDLE FURNACES IN PITTSBURG.

ittsburg, March 14 .- At the Oliver Iron and Steel ended on account of overstock and no orders. The hing departments will be left running as long as Possible. The same company has curtailed the pud-ding crews at the Fifteenth-st, mills. About 250 farnaces are idle as a consequence of the depressed market. The Engle Rolling Mill, in the west end, has shut down in every department, and seventy five men have been paid off and discharged. Painter's Sons, at the West End Mill, have begun to retrench also Sixty-five puddling furnaces were shut down saturday and the men notified to seek other places. Almost 100 men have been discharged at the Homestead Steel Works of Carnegle, Phipps & Co. in the last three weeks, and on Saturday over 300 more were discharged. The move is one of retrenchment rather than on account of lack of orders.

A PARTY OF RAILROAD MEN NEARLY DROWNED. North Yakima, Wesh., March 14.-President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, and his party, stopped here Sederday to Inspect the company's property. They took a drive in a wagon containing W. S. Mellen, general manager of the Northern Pacific; E. V. Smalley, Editor of "The Northwest Magazine"; Walte the wagon, drawn by fou horses, was overturped by the current in a stream Which the party attempted to ford. O'Farrel and Oakes renched a shallow point, and Mellen swam ashore, but Smalley was carried into deep water by the carrient, and went under twice before a small boat reached him. He was taken to the train and son recovered.

discussion on the question of admitting women to the General Conference at to-day's session of the Phila-delphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition to admit them by a

DEMOCRATIC BEAPPORTIONMENT IN IOWA. Des Moines, Iowa, March 14.-The Democratic memof the House and Senate have agreed upon a acus bill for a Congressional reapportionment of the ABOUT 350,000 MINERS IDLE.

FULLY 200,000 MEN IN OTHER INDUSTRIES PORCED

London, March 14.-Flintshire, in Wales, appear to be the only place where the order of the Miner-Federation to leave off work has not been obeyed by the members of the association. The latest estimates ress was made to-day toward the ratification of of the number of miners who are now idle place the

diately. In many cases manufacturers who have large coal stocks will endeavor to tide over a week's stoppage, but if the strike exceeds a week in duration condition almost vital to the success of the scheme their supply will soon be exhausted, and they will of arbitration. In the absence of an answer from be compelled to shut down. Fifteen thousand coal miners are idle in North Stafford-hire. Unless they compelled to close down, throwing 50,000 men out

> The miners who have stopped work are observing the "strike" purely as a holiday. Large numbers of them are taking advantage of their idieness to leav the districts in which they work, and to visit friends elsewhere. There is no excitement whatever.

> The Northenstern Railway will Chhdraw 180 and will reduce work in its workshops to four days works at Crewe, in the county of Chester, have been members of the South Wales Miners' Federation will limit the output of the mines in which they labor, and fellow-miners elsewhere. The fron works at Bolton are idle. The Furness Railway Company has given notice of dismissal to the bulk of its employes engaged in

The London cas companies report that they have coal mough to last a month. The Shipping Federation is preparing to meet the London coal porters' refusal to unload foreign coal. Agents of coal firms are ne gotiating in France for supplies from Pas-de-Calals com panies. Cargoes of coal are being shipped from Ant-The dock laborers in London and Antwerp are not allowed to know whence the coal came or whither it is going. In the Leeds district the strike is severely Nearly all the large mills and the iron and steel works are reducing the number of their employes, or uspending work altogether.

The coal market in London to-day showed no effect

### THE GUELPH FUND SETTLEMENT.

Vienna, March 14 .- The "Fremdenblatt" says that tions for the settlement of the Guelph fund the Duke of Cumberland declined the offers of the Russian, English ground that, as a German Prince, he was unable to blatt" further says that Queen Victoria, as executrix of and a legatee under the will of King George of he payment of the interest on the fund. Prince hisnarck refused to allow the interest to be paid. January last Baron Hammerstern, acting under instructions from Chancellor Caprivi, arrived at Gmunden, where the Duke lives, with the object of ne-gotiating with the Duke concerning the fund. The settlement effected was rendered possible by the Government's consent to the Duke's succeeding to the throne of Brunswick. There has been no question, the "Fremdenblatt" adds, of the Duke renouncing the succession in favor of his son.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Lordon, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, William St. John Brodrick, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that he had reason to believe that the Canadian Minister of Militia was interesting himself in the question of the defences of Esquimalt, and that the Government was confident that the work would now be carried out.

James C. Flynn (McCarthylie). Member for

London, March 14.-Although it is six weeks since the North-German Lloyd steamer Elder was stranded on Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight, only one really practical effort to float her—that of last week—has been made. After its failure another attempt was arranged for to-morrow, as the highest tides of the year are those which prevail this week; but the carrying out of these plans has now been postponed un-til March 28. Although the hatches are battened down with baulks of timber, and the orion deck is comented down, the water rises with the tide three feet in the second-class dining-saloon. At high tide the bow is affont. At low water the vessel is em-bedded five feet at the bow and fourteen feet at the

Vienna, March 14.—Professor Milewski, of the Cramission to-day. He said he felt bound to demand that the Government should take the initiative step toward arriving at an international bimetalite agreement. In case such an agreement should prov impossible, he added, Austria and Hungary ought to attempt no definite solution of the question, but ought

THE RANDEGGER DIVORCE SUIT.

London, March 14 .- A decree nist was granted to-day poser and director of the Royal Academy of Music, for divorce. The costs of the action were ordered to be ould by Herbert Coffin, the American baritone, with whom Mr. Randerger proved his wife to have been unfaithful. Mrs. Randegger had entered a cross suit

St. Petersburg, March 14.-The Council of the Emshall be established to every 200 pensants' hats, and that from these depots seed corn shall be distributed In the spring to the peasants, who must return it in the autumn. Special bureaus will be established to report annually as to the condition of the grain harvest of the Empire, so as to enable the Government to adopt measures to avert a familie in the future.

THE LITERARY CONVENTION WITH GERMANY, Berlin, March 14.—The literary convention between Germany and the United States passed its third reading in the Reichstag to-day.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION IN CANADA. THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 14.—The copyright question was
raised in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Rowers inquired whether or not it was the intention of
the Government to arrange for the reciprocity of
copyright with the Government of the United States copyright with the tovernment of the United States at an early period. Sir John Thompson, in reply, said that Canada did not propose to adopt any change. Foreigners were already provided for in the act, and the United States and adopted a settled pol-ley on the copyright question.

THE DEMAND OF NORWAY. Christiania, March 14.-The Council of State hav-

ing assented to the demands of the Norwegian Cabiing assented to the demands of the Norwegian Labi-net for independent consular representation for Nor-way, the King assented to the Council's report to be submitted to the Storthing, but appended a protocol to the report, reserving the ultimate decision on the subject. In vain the Government endeavored to per-suade the King not to add this proviso.

Budn Pesth, March 14.-Herr von Tisza, formerly Hungarian Prime Minister, in a notable speech de-livered in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet here, struck natural gas at a depth of 200 feet.

to-day, defended the Austro-Hungarian compromise of 1867, to which, he declared, the settled condition of Hungary's finances and the confidence of Europe in the Hungarian State could be attributed. Herr von Tisza concluded his speech with the declaration that he no longer aspired to power.

## SUPPOSED PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN. ARREST IN CONSTANTINOPLE OF HIS TWO WOULD-

BE ASSASSINS. London, March 14 .- A dispatch from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that great excitement has been caused there by what the police sultan, Abdul Hamld II. Rumors that such a plot police, and every effort was made to run the conspirators to earth. Clew after clew was followed fruitlessly, until finally the police almost came to the however, their vigilance was rewarded by the capture of two men who are believed to have been selected by Sultan. Information reached the authorities that if a close watch were kept upon the Yildiz Klosk the might be discovered. A number of policemen were quietly dispatched to the Klosk, but at first they found nothing to warrant suspicion. They made a search of the building and in a short time discovered men were dragged to a police station, where a search

the Sultan.

No further details of the conspiracy have ver been learned, but summary measures will be taken to compel the prisoners to confess all they know of the affair.

of the alleged attempt against the life of the Sultan, but it is a confirmation of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Turkish Government, as intimated in The ist have invented the plot, in order to frighten Abdul Tills is led by Dervish Tacha, a marshal in the Turkish Army, who has proved himself a valiant and successful soldier, but who is a fanatical Mussulman, a flery hater of the Christians, and an opponent of the pro European policy pursued by the sultan. The latter has been ill for some time, and on that account hi conspiracies against his life or his throne. In fact, he vitch, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent, was likely also and to prepare him to believe any story of a plot against his own life. It is certain at any rate that which is composed of Marshal Dervish Pacha; Raghib the political section of the Cabinet.

and circulating locendiary manifestoes and rumors of revolutionary plots, in order to keep the Sultan in had counselled recently the enforcement of conscrip-tion among the Arabs of Tripoli, a measure which had to be withdrawn on account of the resistance of the people. He was enraged also at the reliant of the Rhedive to come to Constantinople to receive his firman of Investiture. And, as Ragnib is a strong partisan of the German alidance, it is probable that the story of the plot to assuseinate the sultan has been hatched by the Camarilla in the hope of over-powering with terror the weak mind of Abdul Hamid, and of making him more plant in regard to any new political designs concerted by the men who are the power behind the throne.

## CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND. THE GRIEVANCES OF THE DOMENION STATED BY

Marine and Fisheries. The Minister admitted to Mr White that the Ottawa Government is considering the ment what portion of the £25,000 voted for British to those which Newfoundland enforces against Cana-representation at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition dian fishermen fishing in Newfoundland waters. He Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replied that the grant was given to the whole United Kingdom, and that Irish exhibitors would have the same facilities as those in other parts of the kingdom.

THE ELDER

never made to the Dominion any formal complaint and had never produced any evidence that Canadian

A NEW CHILIAN CABINET.

Washington, March 14.—Senor Montt, the Chillan Minister, received a cable message from samilago to-day, announcing the formation of a new Chilian Min-istry, as follows: Juan Castellon, Minister of Foreign par Torro, Minister of Justice; Jorge Riesco, Minister of Industry; Augustin Edwards, Minister of the Treas-ury, and Luis Barros, Minister of War.

Dublin, March 14.—"The Herald" announces that the amalgamation of "The Freeman's Journal" and "The National Press" has been completed. The di-"The National Press" has been completed. The rectors under the new arrangement are Messrs, Mur phy, Healy and Dickson, members of Parliament, Captain O'Connor and Mr. Gray.

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN RUSSIAN FRONTIER: Berlin, March 14.—A dispatch from Konigsberg says:
"The building of temporary harracks continues along
the Russian frontier. It is reported that the officers
of the Russian reserve have received sealed orders.
General Gourko bolds daily conferences with his generals of division."

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE DELAYED. London, March 14.—In consequence of the death of the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Queen has postponed ntil Saturday her departure for Hyeres, in the south

until Saturday her departure for diverse, in of France.

It is announced that the funeral of the Grand Duke will take place on Thursday. The Queen and all the members of the Eccal Family, will attend a memorial service in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor, to be held simultaneously with the funeral service in Darmstadt. \_ -

London, March 14.-It is reported at the Stock Exchange that an official receiver will be appointed for the financial house of Murietta & Co. (limited), which has been in trouble for a long time. AN ANCIENT UNIVERSITY OPENED TO WOMEN.

London, March 14.-The Senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open to women the university's departments of the-ology, arts and sciences.

REFUSED TO REMOVE DR. SCUDDER TO AN ASYLUM Chicago, March 14.-Dr. Doremus Scudder, brother of Dr. H. M. scudder, now confined in the county jail charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Punton, made affidavit before Judge Scales in the County Court to day to the effect that it was his county court to any order competent physicians, that his brother was insane. The court caid that if the Sheriff would subscribe to such a statement, an order for his removal to an asymm would be made. The Sheriff declined to take any action.

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—A dispatch from Langdon, N. D., says: "O. S. Engeer, William Davis, John Groff and a man named Ofstad, with his wife and child, perished in the storm of the 9th."

Kansas City, Mo., March 14,-The Midland Hotel

# HILL COURTING THE SOUTH.

WHISPERING SWEET WORDS IN HER EAR.

PROGRESS OF HIS DELEGATE-GETTING TRIP-RE MARKS AT RAILROAD STATIONS.

Roanoke, Va., March 14.—The train bearing Senato Hill and party was met twenty-five miles distant from city, who boarded the train early this morning to gree the New-Yorker and invite him to address their citizen Roanoke was reached several thousand people were found as embled, and the Roanoke Machine Works band played airs of welcome. Senator Hill was introduced by H. S. Trout, the chairman of the delegation, and after the cheers had subsided the Senator spoke as

I am pleased to meet you on this beautiful morning on the soil of the State which was the Liribplas of your Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and ti ty principle of Mr. Haine that you follow in this section

I do not intend upon this occasion to enter upon any dis-cussion of Democratic principles. They are dear to you, as-they are dear to the people throughout the land. We believ in an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

control of the purse-strings, see that we have an economical
administration of the public moneys by withholding extravagant and unnecessary appropriations. (Applause)

I understand that your party here is in good fighting
condition. I understand that you are prepared for the
great contest that awaits us during the coming fall
(Applause, "We are.") In this section of the country
I am informed that your industries are growing. I congratulate you upon the fact. The Democratic party is in
taxes of the reasonable encouragement of all the industrial ov of the industries of the land. Our platform states or settlen, and while I do not might to arise it here at the one, I simply say to you that the industries of the country urs here and cloudlete, will be as they have always been

its legislative branch is concerned, because

searded it and insisted that senator Hill should address the people briefly. There were load cries of "Hill, - Hill, and yielding to the people's demand the Senator stepped out on the platform and was greeted with a loud cheer. He made a short speech.

At Julaski and Wytheville large crowds were also assembled, and at each place Senator Hill's appearance on the platform was the signal for enthuciasm. At these towns, however, he refusined from any extended remarks, and limited himself merely to thanklog the people for their welcome.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 14,-At Glade Springs Ablugdon large crowds were assembled and Senator Hill spoke briefly but the chief demonstration of the afternion was at Bristel, a city of 9,000 inhabitants. on the Virginia and Tennessee line. Several thousand people were assembled here. Giver after gheer greeted the New-York Senator. After thanking the people for their hind reception, he said in part:

In this year audience there are undoubtedly citizens of all parties, but I assume that the greater portion closer to the creater portion.

of all parties, but I assume that the greater portion belong to the grand old Democratic organization to which I am proud to belong. Two years or so ago you give a welcome, a grand and magnificent one, to the Provident of our country. It was fitting and proper that he should have such a welcome at the hands of the criticus of this town, not only because of this high character, but because of the cyalted place which he occupies by the suffrages of the American people. (Applause.) It is one of the distinguishing traits of our people of all parties and of all sections that they have proper respect for constituted authority. Therefore I rejoice that you gave the President of our Republic when he visited this place the grand welcome that was his due. (Applause:

I have been handed a circular issued by this railroad on which I have been travelling taday (the Nerfolk and Western). It shows what has been impressed upon me today—your great growth and the rishness of this partion

of the country.

This promphlet which I held in my band is bended "Come South, Young Man," (Laughter.) I observe that there has been printed on this pamphlet a portion of the speech of President Harden which he delivered here at the time of the preception to which I referred. Permit me to quote a few entences from that speech. He said: "What hinders us, secure in the tearlet of our own great population, from successful competition in the market of the world what hinders our people, possessing every element of material wealth and endowed with inventive genius and energy murrpased, from again baving upon the sais a merchant market dying the flag of our country and carrying its commerce into every sea and every port. Permit me to say to the President and his party that I can tell them what is to kinder. It is the Republican legislation of the last twenty-live or thirty years (great applause)—legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great commerce; legislation which has built up the barriers to a great dealer excellation which has built up the barriers to a great even where markets.

At Johnson City, Tenn., was another exultant crowd of Hill boomers. At Mort Astown, Tenn., another markets.

the combination of copper mining interests, and it was said by those conducting the negotiations, that was said by those conducting the negotiations, that everything now depended on the action of certain stock-holders abroad. All the companies controlled in this country, have come to a thorough understanding on the subject, but before the plan can be declared operative, it is necessary to secure the consent and co-operation of the foreign success. The details of the plan are now before these foreign holders for consideration of the consideration o tion, and the latest devices are reported to be encouraging. While the negotiations are pending, however the details of the consolidation are kept secret, and the

# A REAR BRAKEMAN AT FAULT.

FREIGHT CARS WRECKED AND BURNING.

A LONG DELAY ON THE CENTRAL ROAD CAUSED BY A COLLISION AT YONKERS.

All trains on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railrond were delayed at Yonkers last night by a wreck which occurred at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The trouble was caused by one southbound freight train running into the rear of another.' Seven cars and the engine of the second train were demolished and the wreckinge strewn over the tracks. The wreckinge caught fire and the contents of one of the cars, consisting of general merchandise, was destroyed. The trains in collision were two southbound freight trains from Albany to New-York. The first section was running some time ahead of the second section and was in charge of Conductor Follace, sisted of thirty-eight cars. The second section was in charge of Conductor Reid and like the first section consisted also of thirty-eight cars. The first train was obliged to stop at a switch between Glen-wood and Yonkers and it had been standing there

ome time when the second train crashed into the rear.

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# MR. BAYARD ON SILVER.

A WORD OF WARNING TO "FOOLHARDY"

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

THE PASSAGE OF A FREE COINAGE BILL, HE SAYS, WOULD CAUSE WIDESPREAD RUIN AND MORE SUFFERING THAN ANY ACT

COMPLAINED OF IN THE DECLA-RATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Wilmington, Del., March 14.-Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State under Cleveland, has addressed an open letter to the Democrats of the country upon the question of free silver coinage, and in

the course of it he says:

In proportion to the gravity of public questions, plain and candid atterance becomes the duty of an American citizen. I have watched with increasing apprehension the legislation of Congress in relation to the coinage of silver, and from the very first lawy deplored and opposed the false position assumed by the Government, in 1878, for the first time in its history, of entering the market as a parchaser of silver builtion and forcing its coinage as money and as an unlimited legal tender, at a nominal value, beyond its intrinsic and real market value.